CHARLES CHAILLE LONG.

THE AFRICAN EXPLORER AND SOLDIER,

Has Something Interesting to Say About Gen. Gordon and About Henry M. Stanley.

Philadelphia North American: Col. Charles Casilie-Long, Chinese Gor-don's chief of staff and discover of the Nile sources, is stopping at the Conti-nental Hotel, and will give an illustrated lecture on his travels and exploi's in the Eastern countries at Association Hall tonight, Col. Long was born in Princess Anne, Someries county, Md, in 1844, and is consequently 42 years old. He is a descendant of a Huguerot family named Chaille, and served in the Union army, ranking as captain. He after-wards went to New York, and was engaged for a time in journalistic work. From his boyhood days he always had a desire for Eastern travel, and still young in years he sought the influence Montgemer Bair, who w an intimate friend of the Colonel's father, for an appointment in the Egyptian army. Mr. Blair communi-cated with the Consul General at Cairo relative to the matter, and in 1869 Col. Long received a telegram notifying him that at the request of the Consul the Khedive had appointed him to the rank of lieutenant colonel in the regular Egyptian army.

Col. Long is the only survivor of Gen. Gordon's staff in his first Soudan expedition. He is an entertaining eaker, has fine command of the Eog speaker, has fine command of the Eog-lish language, and relates many inter-esting incidents of his travels in lands populated by a barbarous people. Col. Long chatted pleasantly with a repre-sentative of the North American, to whom he said:

I always had a desire to travel in the Egyptian country."
"How long were you in the service with Gen. Gordon?" was asked.
"My connection with Gordon dates

from the first trip he made in 1847 as an officer in the Royal Engineers in his organization of the Equatorial 'Have you ever met Henry M.

Stanley, the explorer, in your trav-"No. I never have." "What is your impression of Stan-

ley?"
"In answer to that question I refer you to a letter written by Mr. Stanley when he was visiting the Court of Uganda in 1875, one year subsequent to my visit to that court, and when I had made a treaty or vassal with the

King by which he acknowledged himself a subject of Egypt. Mr. stanley, on the occasion of his visit, in his letters to the press of England and America, it ressed to have converted a savage king to Christianity. He did so in the most theatrical and dramatic wsy. Accustomed to the marvelous myself, I confess I was astounded at his diplomacy and skill. He claimed to have effected the conversion imme-diately on his arrival, and then proceeded to translate the Bible into the Uganda language, a savage or negro idiom, then, as now, unwritten. He appealed to the religious world of England and America to send out at once missionaries to complete his work. He made this a special feature of his book. I read it with surprise, because Stanley could not have been ignorant of the savege proclivities of M'Tse, King of Utanza. He knew that the King was in the babit of butchering his people at will, first on the occasion Capt. Speke's arrival there, and then on the occasion of my diplomatic voyage to that court, when the King, to honor my arrival, when the King, to honor my srrval, cut off the heads of thirty of his peo-ple. My French secretary, Mr. Linant, son of Linant de Bellefond, the famous French engineer, had been sent there by me after my return to corroborate my discovery of the third lake, which demonstrated beyond doubt the final and absolute question of the Nile sources. Lin nt was there during Stanley's visit, and some time after Stanley had gone. M'fre, the King, one day said to Linant: 'Do you want to see me shoot?' Leveling his gun at one of his wives, he blew her brains out, saying: 'See what a good shot am L.' Well, the missionaries went out, many died of fever, and they found the hope of practical conversion illusory, evidence of which may-be found in the fact that after months of great bardahip, suffering and devoted sacrifices to their faith, M'Tse drove them off, refused to see them, and in a narowysm of savage rage sacrificed fifty virgins in honor of his return to his pagan

"Did he not tell these people of the murderous disposition of the King?" "He did nothing of the kind, and I think that the religious societies to which he did not appeal in vain, but which answered his call with great alacrity, have now a just cause of complaint, and should hold him to strict accountability for the massacres that have occurred recently. As you have seen by the dispatches, terrible massacres of Christians have occurred at Uganda.

counsel to go out there."

Then you think that Stanley is culpable to a certain degree for the mas-sacres of these Christian missions-

"I do, knowing, as he did, of the murderous proclivities of the savage "This slaughtering of thirty people is a somewhat peculiar way of confer-

covery of the Nile sources previous to Stanley's visit there?"

"Cortainly I do. Stanley cannot claim the credit of making the discov-ery, as his voyage there was one year

equent to mine.' "In your exploring expeditions did you ever have any difficulties or en-

counters with the savages?"
"My experience on the east coast of Africa was a 'running' one with the natives, and I was under fire a great deal of the time. On leaving Ugands, center of Africa, and coming down the Nile, I was surprised by 200 savages in boats. My escape is due to the fact that we had firearms and they had lances. They pressed us so that in the first six hours of the fight I was wounded in the nose as you may see. We succeeded in killing eighty-two of the savages. We arrived in camp two days afterward, at the first military station, in a starving condition. We had been two weeks in open boats in the navigation of unknown parts of the Nile, and had nothing to est except green bananas, with which we were provided. My expedition to the Niam Niam country was a 'running

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who were at war with other tribes. In my expedition to the Niam-Niam country I recruited 650 friendly Niam Niams, who render d ma great service on my r turn march, when I was attacked by 10,000 of the Yanha in tribe In the two days' fight we destroyed thirty-two of their villages. My men gave me an exhibition of their man eating propersities. After the fight was over they went and brought in two or three bodies of the enemy, roasted them and then a'e them."

"Did you dine with them?" "No, but people talked about Greely eating human flesh; I could do it if I was forced to that point of starva-

dition number ?"

"How many persons did your expe-"My first was a diplomatic one, which numbered only two soldiers and three servants. It was not intended to display any force, but to capture by diplomacy rather than by force. In my subsequent expedition to the Niam-Niam country, west of the Nile, I commanded any army of 700 regulars, the Black Soudanieh Corps, who were gallant soldiers, many of whom had been in Mexico under Bezaine. The Su Pachs, Viceroy of Egypt, had lent this black corps of soldiers for an expedition to Mexico, and these men were remnants of

"When did you start?"
"My expedition started on the 1st of April, 1874, from Gondokoro. We made 600 miles to the Court of Ugunda by land, returning in boats by river on the 18th of October of the same year. We had lived in jungles and marshes, and had subsisted on banance and wild potatoes."

"How long were you on the staff of Gen. Gordon?" "During three years I served as Gor-don's chief staff officer, and was with him on a subsequent expedition to the east coast of Atrica, which resulted in the conquest of the coast from Cape Guardafui down to the equator, on the Indian ocean.'

HENRY II AT HING ARTHUR'S

TOMB. Through Glastenbury's cloister dim
The mooalight winds are sighing:
Chanting a low func cal hymn
Forthose in silence lying.
Death's gentle flock mid shadows grim
Fast bound, and unreplying.

Hard by, the monks their hours were saying; The organ everyore The organ evermore
Its wave in alternation swaying
On that smooth swell upbore
The voice of their malodious praying
Towards heaven's eternal shore.

Ere long a princely multitude
Meved on through arches gray
Which yet, though shattered, stand where
God grant they stand for aye!)
St. Joseph's church of weven wood
On Hagland's baptism day.

The grave they found: their swift strekes fell
Plercing dull earth and stone.
They reached ere long an oaken sell.
And cross of oak whereon
Was graved, "Here sleets King Arthur well,
In the isle of Avalen."

The mail on every knightly breast,
The steel at each manly side,
Sent forth a sudden glasm; each crest
Bowed low its plumed pride;
Down o'er the cuffin stooped a priest—
But first the monarch cried: Great king! in youth I made a vow

Earth's mightiest son to greet;
His hand to worship; on his brow
To gaze; his grace entreat.
Therefore, though dand, till noontide thou
Shalt fill my royal seat! Away the massive lid they rolled-

Alasi what found they there?

Alasi what found they there?

No kingly brow, no shapely mould:

But dust where such things were.

Ashes o'er ashes, fold on fold—

And one bright wreath of hair. Genevra's hair; like gold it lay;
For Time, though stern, is just,
And humblest things feel last his sway,
And Death reveres his trust—
They toucked that wreath; it sank away
From sunshins into dust!

Then Henry lifted from his head The Conquerer's iren crown;
That crown upon the dust he laid,
And knelt in reverence down,
And raised both hands to heaven, and said,
"Thou God art King alone!

"Lie there, my crown, since God decrees
This head a couch as low!
What am I better new than these
Six hundred years ago?
Henceforth all mortal pageantries
I count as idle show."

Such words King Henry spake; and ere
The cloistral vaults had felt
Along their arches damp and bare
The last faint echo melt,
The nobles congregated there
On that cold pavement knelt:

And each his corenet down laid,
And Christ his King adored;
And murmured in the mournfel shade
"Thou God alone art Lord;
Like yonder hair, at least shall fade
Each scepter, crown, and sword."
—Aubrey de Vere.

THE PRE IDENT'S MESSAGE. Mr. Cleveland, Busy Preparing It, Will Not See Visitors.

WASHINGTON, November 13.—The President has seen the last visitor, the order excluding only those coming on actual pub ic business is in force, and will continue until after Congress meets next month. Mr. Cleveland will devote most of this time to prefaith. This, it seems to me, when known to Mr. Stanley, should have caused him to have warned the Christian people of his too precipitate paring his annual message. retary of State does not make a report to Congress, but he piepares the material for the first part of the message, which always pertains to our foreign relations. With Great Britain the anbject of a new extradition treaty will be treated at length, the necessity for its provisions extending to Canada and removing from the provisions any suspicion of desiring to include alleged political offences. The fishery question, with a resume of the progress made by diplomatic corre-spondence since the subject was referred to a year ago, will occupy several pages of the message. The International Fair and some other matters will be referred to. Mexican matters will also be treated at length. The Cutting episode and the necessity for harmony between judicial principles involving international relations is a somewhat peculiar ing an honor."

"Of course I protested against this sacrifice, but it is a court custom in enacted to arry into effect the Mexican reciprocity treaty. Our mail will be fully discussed. The President will renew his regrets that the touched upon, and the need of broader privileges between the two Republics in the international postal system. The continued absence of a Minister from the Court of Vienna will be alluded to, as well as the failure of the Austrian Government to accredit a Minister to this government. The ratification of the new Claims Commission between Venezuela and the United States and its prospective business is one of the subjects to be favorably commended. The treaties of commerce, naturalization and comity between Tunkey and the United States recently negotiated by Mr. Cox will be spoken of. Our commercial relations with

of. Our commercial relations with Spain will give the President opportunity to renew his opposition to ciprocity treaties generally as cal-culated to hamper the government in raising revenues at a critical period. The ratification of the Japanese extradition treaty, the proposed interna-tional celebration of the centennial of our government by the co-operation of all the republics of Central and South America, the acceptance of the Bartholdi statue and the increased friendly fight with the natives, who were un-pleasant to relate, 'man eaters.' I had of the earth will make up the intro-500 friendly 'min eaters' with me, ductory of the next message."

THE GREAT PREACHER'S ESII-MATE OF ENGLAND'S

Leading Statesman, the Greatest of English Speaking Men-His Oratory and Appearance.

(Copyrighted, 1886.)

Since my visit to England in 1863 to make the series of popular addresses on the subject of the North, I have never expected to return, al though I have been repeatedly and from various sources solicited to do so. The work that I found on hand at home was sufficient. I had no special need of vacations. I have not the luck, which most ministers have, of having bronchitis or dyspepsia, or liver complaint, and so a quiet vacation on my farm has been all that I needed. Even this spring I had been urged again, vehemently, to make a visit, and reso utely redused to do so. It is not necessary to say what it was that whirled me about in less than a day. On June 19th I took parsige on the good ship Etruia, of the Cunard Line, and on the next Saturday night landed in Liverpool. By 11 o'clock I was safely ensconced in the Northwestern Hotel. The voyage was as pleasant as any voyage could be to me. My opinions on the subject of the ocean are pretty well known, and I do not need to repeat them. I do not see any use in the ocean, except to solidify it.

"Learning, on my arrival in Liver-pool, that Mr. Gladstone was to speak on Monday, I concluded to wait over and enjoy the opportunity of seeing and hearing him. I accordingly se-cured tickets for the platform at Hen-gler's Circus, a building capable of holding several thousand persons. The meeting was to be in the after-noon. A sort of invisible excitement seemed to pervade the whole city of Liverpool, in that Gladstone was to make a speech, the last of his cam-paigu speeches. When I drew near paign speeches. When I drew near to the building the streets were filled with scattering bands, growing thicker as one approached the circus. But with some difficulty, under the con-voy of a policeman, I effected an entrance in the rear and was admitted to the stage. Presuming upon my sympathy with Mr. Gladstone, the audience soon recognized me and gave some hospitable cheers. At the re-quest of the committee, however, I repaired to an auteroom in order to meet Mr. Gladstone. Prompt to the hour he appeared, together with Mrs. Gladstone and a few ladies of his party. He bore the marks of the campaign through which he had gone, and his voice was quite husky. He had wrapped around him a sort of tippet to protect his neck and throat. Mrs. Gladstone seemed to have him in special charge, and, like a mother nurse, watched over him and checked any person that wanted to talk with for fear that it would hurt his voice. She also sat near him during his address and he frequently turned to her, either because of some sugges-tion that she might have made or from the habit of courteous deference

to her. The storm of applause when he ascanded upon the platform could hardly have been surpassed. The roar and cheers rolled loud and long, and it was with extreme difficulty and after conence was reduced to anything like however, I had heard nothing an ence was reduced to anything like however, I had heard nothing an ence was reduced to anything like however, I had heard nothing an ence was reduced to anything like however, I had heard nothing an ence was reduced to anything like however, I had heard nothing an ence was reduced to anything like however, I had heard nothing and the ence was reduced to anything like however, I had heard nothing and the ence was reduced to anything like however, I had heard nothing and the ence was reduced to anything like however, I had heard nothing and the ence was reduced to anything like however, I had heard nothing and the ence was reduced to anything like however, I had heard nothing and the ence was reduced to anything like however, I had heard nothing and the ence was reduced to anything like however, I had heard nothing and the ence was reduced to anything like however, I had heard nothing and the ence was reduced to anything like however, I had heard nothing and the ence was reduced to anything like however, I had heard nothing anything and not repaid my very foolishly and not repaid my very foolishly and not repaid my ence was reduced to anything like however, I had heard nothing anything anyt ing toward him, I had a full view of friendly offices as he should have the great orator. His voice showed speaking, yet, while its finer qualities were obscured, it was resonant and one could easily see that it was a voice sminently adapted to the best purposes of oratory. He held his and ence for an hour or more with perfect control; he charmed them; he filled them with an overflowing enthusiaam. At times the applause burst out in uncontrollable stream, refused to be dammed gn which up, or checked even. I was not capable of judging of many of the themse introduced; I had not the local knowledge. He seemed, however, to touch all the springs necessary to be affected left the impression on my mind that he would be invincible. There were very slight shades of humor in his speech, but its predominant characteristic was that of profound convictions on deep moral grounds. Whatever in his discourse may have played upon the surface of things, he underlying elements of morality came in for discussion. There were no ad above all captandum aliusions; there was nothing of the element of combative attack. The scope of his knowledge and the minuteness of his information were rema kable. If it be the object of an

orator to convince, it may be said that on this occasion he exhibited bimself to be a master in oratory. Taking the address as a whole and comparing it with the elaborate offorts of such an American as Daniel Webeter, or with some of the old Greek oracors, it could scarcely be said to have the form and finish that applies to many of the masterpieces of eloquence. Judging of its effect upon myself, a stranger, a foreigner, one not well versed in the details which he discussed, I found myself, nevertheless, glawing with the sympathy of the audience and in full admiration of this remarkable man. Whatever may be the issue of the great question upon which he has expended his genius which he regards as his last great life's work-the emancipation of Irelandthere can be no doubt that Gladstone is pre-eminently the central figure in the politics of Great Britain, and that

he also is or has been a leading figure in the affairs of all Europe. His versatility is proverbial. His knowledge of classical languages and of modern languages, which is not so profound or so minute as that of many other men, is, nevertheless, remarkable. There are few subjects which interest thinking men today about which he cannot wise and instructively discourse. His memory is something prodigious. His command of material very striking; his accuracy in state-ment marvelous. He impresses one as a far-seeing and comprehensive statesman, void of the aris of poli-ticians, in deep earnest and with strong moral convictions.

Mr. Gladstone seems to be a man, I should say, of about five feet ten inches in height. He is active, supple and erect; capable of enduring great fatigne, quite elastic in spirits, genial and social. His head is said to be a Websterian head, but in my judgment it will headly hear that comparison it will hardly bear that comparison. The lines upon his face are strong; his features are large; and, being nearly bald, the impression of the height of his forehead is apt to be exaggerated. A strong nose; a mouth fine, but very firm; the chin only moderately full. Altogether, a striking head and

I met him subsequently at his own dwelling in London at a breakfast. He was very simple and unpretentions in his manner; grave and very dignified,

BEECHER ON GLADSTONE, yet familiar. I cannot say that he is a excellent telker. Although the e were saveral gentlemen present, pretty much all the discourse fall from his lips.

4 Mr. Glad tops has not escaped very

hitter detraction. The hatred of him on some sides is intense, and even malignant. Even his personal moral ity has not escaped virulent criticism It is probable that no statesman for the last hundred years has been jected to greater abuse and vindic ive misrepresentations. To me he seemed a great man seeking great ends, and by very noble measures and from very pure motives. Whatever may be outcome of the present struggle, I think it beyond all controversy that when the rights of Ireland are acknowledged and established, all men will see that the redeeming measures must be traced back to the wisdom of William E. G ed-tone. HENRY WARD BERCHER. BROOKLYS, N. Y., November 10.

HAVERLY IN TROUBLE AGAIN.

His Arrest in Chicago at the Iustance of Harry Miner.

New York, November 11 .- A Chicsgo dispatch to the Herald says a great deal of surprise was created in the city today when it was learned that Col. Jack Haverly, the old theatrical manager, had been arrested on "ball peace" on the complaint of Harry Miner, of New York. The arrest was made by James Mooney, of the Mooney & Boland Detective Agency, this morning just as Mr. Haverly was leaving the Southern Ho-He was turned over to the custedy of the Sheriff, and up to a late hour this evening has not succeeded in procuring ball. Haverly, it ap-pears, was indebted to several parties in New York. Harry Miner and saveral others went on his bond as security for the indebt dness. Haverly came to Chicago and was repeatedly requested by Miner to return to New York. Haverly, it is alleged, ignored Miner's request and the arrest was the result. Immediately after the prisoner had been taken into custody he consulted his attorney, and habeas corpus proceedings were at once commenced to prevent Mooney & Boland from returning Haverly to New York immediately. The writ was made re-turnable on the 24th, and Haverly will remain here until after that date, when he will probably be taken back to New York.

WHAT MR. MINER SAYS.

Mr. Miner was found in his office at the People's Theater up to his eyes in business. "About two years ago," he said, "Haverly received \$7000 from Gale Spader in connection with the purchase of the San Francisco Minstrels' Theater, on Broadway. Haverly was accused of having potketed \$5000 of the money, and he was sued in the courts. He wanted to go to Europe, and I, as an act of friendship, went on his bond and got my friend Tom Canary to go on also. Since then Howe & Hummel, who are my coun sel as well as Haverly's, have written to him repeatedly to come to New York to meet the suits against him. He has paid no attention to these requests, and has kept away, although assured that he would not be arrested, and all he had to do was to show him-As he would not come, to protect myself I was obliged to notify the lawyers that I wanted to be released from the bond. I suppose that has led to his arrest in Chicago, of which, done.

And the Origin of Sunday and Sabbatarianism.

Popular Science Monthly: Sun wor-ship is the oldest and most widespread form of paganism. It reaches back to the prehistoric period. Under various phases it has always been a persistent foe to the worship of Jehovah. It was the prevailing and most corruptive of idolatry which assailed the Hebrew nation. Its lowest form, Baal worship, produced the deepest social and moral degradation. As the period of idolstry passed away sun worship assumed a less materialistic form, without losing the virulence of its poison. It lay in waiting, like a beast of prey, to corrupt Christianity, as it had already corrupted Judaism. Transferred from the East and from Egypt to Greece and Rome, it became played upon the surface of things, he seemed most to be surred when the under Hollagabalus and others, in the third and fourth centuries, to exalt it deed, Mithrateism came near gaining the field and driving apostolic religion out of the Roman Empire. It did corrupt it to an ex-tent little understood. Pagan Rome made religion part of the state. Long before the advent of Christianity the Emperor, as head of the state, and,

therefore, of the church-Pontifex Max mus-was accustomed to legislate upon all religious matters. He had supreme power in this direction. Scores of days were set apart, under the pagan Empire, upon which judicial proceedings and certain forms of work were probibited. It was the settled policy of the Empire for the Emperor thus to determine concerning ferial days. Apostolic Christianity forbade all appeal to the civil law in matters of Christian duty. Christ and his apostles sought only the rights of citizenship at the hand of civil government. When these were refused they gladly yielded, suffering persecu-tion unto death, if need be. Christ repeatedly declared: "My kingdom is not of this world." New Testament Christianity could not have instituted such a cultus as that which gave rise to Sunday legislation, the union of Church and State, under an Emperor or an Emperor Pope.
"Old Mixon" peach trees cannot bear
crab apples. All civil legislation concerning religious faith and practice, such as obtained in the Roman Em-pire, was the product of paganism. It wes not an offshoot of Christianity or of the Hebrew theocracy. The first civil legislation concerning Sunday appears in the edict of Constantine the Great, A.D. 321. Nothing appears in history as demanding the legislation, or wishing it, except the will of the Emperor. He was a well known de-Emperor. He was a well known devotee of the sun god, as were his pre-decessors. His attidute toward Christianity, both before and long after the issuing of the Sunday edict, was the attitude of a chrowd politician; toward his rivals it was that of an unscrupulous, bloody handed monarch.

No Filibustering Expedition. ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., November 13. -An investigation of the matter has proven that there is no truth in the rumor that Cutting was collecting re-cruits for the invasion of Mexico. The foreman of the Democrat has a letter from Cutting, in which the latter ap plies for a position as compositor, giving as a reason his desire to get away frocu El Paso.

Subscribe for the "Appeal"

NATURAL GAS CAUSES

Of Church Architecture in the Great City of Pi tsburg-A Graphic Account of the Fire.

PITTSBURG, PA., November 13.-The

pro-Cathedral of St. Peters, the pride of the Roman Catholics of the twin cities, is a mass of smoking ruine. half hour sfier midnight Arthur Wiggins, a district messenger boy, while passing the corner of Sherman avenue and Ohio street, Alieghency City, saw flames in the interior of the massive structure. The boy gave the dist icts of the department were at work. The fire, however, had made great headway before it was discovered and while the firemen were fighting it in the basement, to which i was at first supposed to be confined, and had gotten it under control there, flames were discovered in the grea auditorium overhead, where they had esten their way insidiously through flues and ventilators and were creeping in and out among the rafters just beneath the vaulted roof, in their furious greed the beautiful freecoes and megnificent oil paintings with which the walls were lined, and were bursting through the costly and exquisite stained glass windows. Meanwhile a great crowd had gath-ered and looked on appalled, while the magnificent structure slowly crumbled before the relentless progress of the flames, faithful chprchmen mourning as it became apparent that their religious refuge was doomed to destruction. Protestant neighbors mourned with them in the loss to the c ty of so costly and magnificent a church edifice. The fire progressed from the front to the back, the roof falling with its advance. In interior furnishing the paint and varnish supplied fuel and the ceiling beams and pews hissed and beckoned to each other as the progress of the confi gra-tion showed that little if snything more than the moveable fixtures would be saved. In the rear of the church Biabop Phelan and a number of friends, who were early on the ground, were busily engaged in saving the gold and silver vessels of the altar service. The majority of them, with the chalice and many of the vestments, were gotten out, the workers being urged on by the cracking of beams, the falling of timbers and the near approach of the fire on the fleor. Even then a few efforts were made to sgain reach the alter, in an attempt to save some of the many ornaments which had made it one of the most beautiful and costly in this State, but in vair. The fire absolutely refused to be governed by the firemen, who now were delivering their streams of water from every available point, in-cluding the roof of Sampson's stable, on an adjoining property. Steadily and without apparent diminution of

its force it progressed toward the rear,

and the constant flow of water rose in

clouds of steam. One squad of fire-men with a stream made their way in-

and from that vantage ground tried to save the altar. Although from the first the firstest fire had been at the

side the small apartment at the

front of the church, the tower, having but little inflammable material in its makeup, was almost uninjured. The

ready for its interior furnishings \$125,000. The cost of the finishings and furnishings, added to the cost of the build ng almost \$50,000. The frescoing was the SUN WORSHIP finest, as indeed was every particle of a furniture. On the walls were fourteen oil paintings descriptive of the life of the Savier, which were imported for the thurch. The organ, which was one of the best in the two cities, cost \$3500, and the altar, with its furnishing about \$5000. The stained glass sindows were all memorials. In the altar were a number of valuable telies from Rome, and also the archives of the church, which were saved. When the fire burned its circuit nothing but the walls were standing, and over \$130,000 had gone up in the smoke. The strong easterly wind which prevai ed at the time car ried the embers and sparks in a cloud o the surrounding buildings, but the dampness of the roofs saved them. The fire was caused by the registers becoming overheated from natural gas, which was only put in the buildlog last Saturday.

The loss will not exceed the first estimate of \$130,000. The spire is uninother religions. Inared and the stone walls, which were ined with brick and cemented, are The building was insured for \$40,000 in E stern companies, but the

> will be rebuilt at once. Evening Marriages Forbidden. Philadephia Record, November 8:h: Archbishop Ryan, in carrying out the decrees of the recent council at Balti-more, has enjoined the priests in this diocese from performing marriage ceremonies in the evening. He insists that weddings in church most take place with a nuptial mass, or, failing in that, as early in the afternoon as possible. Under none but the most urgent circumstances will a marriage ceremony be allowed to take place after sundown. A prominent Cath-olic prelate, in speaking of this decree, said it was the spirit of the church to surround the nuptial ceremony with all the impressiveness and sauctity possible. "In the Oatholic Church," possible. "In the Catholic Church," he said, "matrimony s one of the sac-raments, and should only be received with the meet intense devotion. The couple to be married should be in a state of grace—that is, they should have made a general confession and be prepared to receive the holy communion at the nuptial mass, and thus begin their new life with a feeling that they will be strengthened by the sacraments of the church in the many trials will have to contend with. The Arch-bishop desires to increase the happiness of the married state, and he feels that this can be done by impressing the members of his flock with the importance of the step they are taking, and by compelling them to observe the forms prescribed by the church for the marriage ceremony. Hereafter in this diocese, and I have no doubt in all the dioceses of this country, instead of a couple rushing into a church and being wedded with a form that lasts about five minutes, they will have to be wedded with the church's greatest ceremony-a mass.

list is not now obtainable. The church

Advance in Anthracite. NEW YORK, November 13 .- A meet ing of the anthracite coal managers has been called for Monday. It is generally thought that the outcome of the meeting will be an advance in

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